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30 June 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AFRACA FACES FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Financial support for the African Regional Agricultural Credit Association (AFRACA) which had been coming from sources outside Africa is likely to be reduced if not completely withdrawn.

This was the indication given by the Secretary General of the Association Dr K. Opuku-Owusu when addressing the first West African Centre for Agricultural Credit Training (WACACT), which was opened in Freetown on Monday at the Institute of Public Administration and Management, Tower Hill.

The Centre was opened simultaneously with the first seminar on the theme "Training for Trainers."

The West African Centre for Agricultural Credit Training (WACACT) is a sub-regional Training Centre for AFRACA.

Dr Opuku-Owusu said the problem was due to inflation and economic recession in these countries.

The Secretary General outlined the objectives and programmes of his organisation and disclosed that the third assembly of the association would take place in Arusha, Tanzania in November this year.

In his opening speech, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr Abass Bundu said that the seminar was designed to assist the efforts of the participating countries examine their present credit training structures and practices with a view to achieving better management of their credit facilities and developing an improved delivery system for small farmers and rural entrepreneurs.

He regretted that despite its important role in the socio-economic structure, agriculture still remained underdeveloped.

The Minister noted that agriculture now commanded a high priority in Sierra Leone's current national development plan and welcomed the holding of the first seminar on agricultural credit and banking in Freetown.

The Chairman for the occasion, Dr J. S. Funna who is Governor of the Central Bank said that the Bank of Sierra Leone had continued to attach the highest importance to diversifying activities which make them more responsive to the requirements of the environment.

Formed as a sub-regional centre from the African Regional Agricultural Credit Association (AFRACA), the West African Centre for Agricultural Credit Training (WACACT) embraces the Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

It was established under the FAO-Finnish Government Cooperative in Freetown.

The seminar which ends on June 23 is hosted by the Bank of Sierra Leone.

CSO: 4700/1434

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MRU MARINE TRAINING--The Mano River Union Marine Training Institute at Marsnali City in Liberia has been officially opened by the Vice Head of State of Liberia, General J. Nicholas Podier. Speaking at the formal opening ceremony last Wednesday, the Secretary General of the Mano River Union, Dr Ernest Eastman who was chairman for the occasion, said that the establishment of the Marine Institute in Liberia was another indication that the Union would continue to prosper and achieve its aims and objectives. Replying the German Ambassador said his government would continue to participate in the various programmes and projects of the Mano River Union thereby contributing to the economic and social progress of developing countries. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jun 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/1434

STATEMENT ISSUED ON PROBLEMS OF REFUGEES

AB190915 Luanda ANGOP in French 1755 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, 18 Jun (ANGOP)--The Angolan secretary of state for social affairs revealed in a public statement in Luanda today that refugees make up 1 percent of the population of Africa and appealed for international solidarity and necessary assistance in their behalf.

Referring to refugees outside the country, the statement indicated that the republic of Angola has made arrangements to have them repatriated in an organized manner.

In Angola itself, there are 73,000 refugees. Out of this number 50,000 are Namibians, 18,000 are Zairians and the rest are South Africans. To this end, the office of the Angolan secretary of state for social affairs pointed out that for the past 6 months the Angolan government was responsible for expenses for transportation and food which, to date, amount to nearly \$1.2 million.

The office of the Angolan secretary of state for social affairs is being supported by the UN High Commission for Refugees, which has sent a variety of agricultural equipment. The office has also issued guidelines for the improvement of the agricultural sector, the implementation of the infrastructure to supply water, health protection, and improvement of housing conditions for the refugees.

The statement from the office also pointed [out] that in the refugee program for next year, priority will be given to self-help projects and the agricultural sector. Food aid from the world food program has also been earmarked.

The permanent state of war being waged by the racists of the South African regime against Angola prevents the populations of the war-affected provinces (Cunene, Kuando-Kubango and Huila) from facing the task of national reconstruction, the office added, pointing out that racist South Africa's aggression further complicates the refugees' situation.

The statement also mentioned reports made by the Angolan people to assist Namibian patriots in Angola, following the illegal occupation [words indistinct].

CSO: 4719/1121

OFFICIAL'S SPEECH AT ILO SESSION REPORTED

AB181338 Luanda ANGOP in French 0900 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Luanda, 17 Jun (ANGOP)--In a speech made recently at the 68th session of the international labor conference, Angolan Minister of Labor and Social Security Horacio Braz da Silva pointed out that changes aimed at better economic and social prospects depend on the physical and intellectual resources of young people integrated in the productive output of every country.

In the same speech, Braz da Silva mentioned the difficulties confronting some states in their efforts to employ rural manpower. The difficulties are aggravated by the natural tendency of youths to leave rural areas for urban centers, in particular in underdeveloped regions. In this regard, he called for the implementation of concrete measures within the framework of international cooperation. They would lead to the implementation of rural development programs, which implies the training of cadres for the management and administration of agricultural cooperative societies.

He also expressed satisfaction with the decision of the ILO labor conditions and environment division to make available to Angola a team of experts of the international program for the improvement of working conditions and environment. He explained that the Angolan government has placed great hopes in the implementation of a program aimed at improving labor conditions for Angolan workers as soon as possible.

The minister denounced the social insecurity facing African migrant workers in west Europe, most of whom are over 50 and will return to their homelands ill or mutilated.

He also spoke of the achievements of the Angolan government in its policy on labor and social security. According to the minister, these achievements include the updating of wages to reflect the cost of living which has gone up by about 30 percent and the introduction of comprehensive labor legislation, which is already in force, to replace all colonial regulations. Unlike those regulations under which the status of workers in the public service was different from the status of private sector workers, the new legislation is aimed at integrating the two sectors with identical rights and duties.

In a reference to the problem of the protection of women before and after maternity, he pointed out that they enjoy 90 days of maternity leave without losing their salaries or other benefits.

The People's Republic of Angola has been elected to the presidency of the anti-apartheid commission of this ILO session.

CSO: 4719/1121

LARA NOTES NEED FOR MORE ATTENTION TO HUAMBO PROVINCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 May 82 p 3

[Report on press conference in Huambo by Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo, by Ramiro Aleixo; date not specified]

[Text] Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary for organization, recently paid a working visit to Huambo Province, where he worked intensively with the politicoadministrative structures in connection with the fulfillment of directives from higher authorities aimed at strengthening the party's ranks and stepping up the revolutionary process. He also familiarized himself with the socioeconomic and military situation.

During his stay, the party leader held a press conference with the mass media (ANGOP, JORNAL DE ANGOLA, and television) in which he discussed questions concerned with efforts to raise the political awareness of the working masses in that province, the increased aggressiveness of the racist regime in South Africa, and economic development for solving the various problems which affect the country and prevent certain goals from being achieved.

Asked to describe the current politicomilitary situation in Huambo Province, Lucio Lara began by saying that all of us "are aware that action by the external enemy on our country's borders has, to some extent, encouraged action by internal reactionary forces and the puppets in areas such as this one, which are of basic importance to Angola. We can therefore say that in general--both in the party and in the government--there is a need to pay more attention to the situation in Huambo Province, which is a major hub and which the enemy is attempting to use as a base from which to launch his commando operations. And this is especially true as a result of South Africa's latest invasion, with its occupation of part of Cunene and the permanent infiltration by puppets, mercenaries, and so on, who are preparing to carry out actions against our people, our economy, and our development.

Huambo Province: Politically One of the Country's Best

"We can say that politically, Huambo Province is one of the best in the country: one where the people respond consistently to the party's directives and words of command and the government's efforts. If they do not do more, it is precisely because of the difficulties we have been experiencing in several

economic areas and especially because of a certain lack of support. The level of support could certainly be higher if all the central structures would solve the problems of the provinces equitably so as to prevent major differences between some provinces and others, and if everybody really had his mind on the need to solve a few basic problems in the various sectors of our economy and in our social development.

"It is obvious that the party and government have been doing that work with some shortcomings that are understandable, considering a few mistakes and a few errors which have been duly denounced and detected and which attempts are being made to correct.

"We know that we are in the Year of Economic Organization, and we have seen that our People's Generalized Offensive Against Liberalism and Disorganization has not developed sufficiently in the provinces. We can say that in Luanda, it is beginning to take root in the rank and file, which is, after all, the group that can best help to correct what needs to be corrected in the struggle against errors and to report shortcomings, cases of dishonesty, and so on. What we all want is for all of Angola to be engaged in the offensive against liberalism and disorganization, particularly in the city of Huambo, the capital of a very big, rich, extensive, and populous province to which not much attention has really been paid.

"Necessarily, people's vigilance also plays a basic role here. We had the opportunity to participate in a meeting by the tenants' committees, and we saw that the population is committed to the tasks planned by the party and government to prevent the enemy from achieving his goals, which are to destroy and destabilize our economy and our social activities. In general, then, we can say that the politicomilitary situation in Huambo Province is not an absolutely normal situation, but it is one which is under complete control by the party, the government, and the defense and security organizations."

The Central Committee's secretary for the Department of Organization emphasized later on that "the party and government have been concerned to take appropriate and timely steps to fill in some of the gaps--and they are many--that we find in our political, economic, and social activity. But lately, a great effort has been made in that direction, and there has been perfect coordination in Huambo Province among the party, government, and defense and security organizations aimed at unifying their actions to guarantee greater security for the inhabitants and the economic units and insure that they will function better. Their functioning is always relative, of course, because we know that there are difficulties of various kinds. We inherited an industry that is heavily dependent on other countries for raw materials, and we know that the current economic situation make it difficult, in view of international and even national circumstances, to import the necessary raw materials so that everything will function normally.

We Are Disorganized in Our Search for Solutions

"And then, we have shortages in this or that sector. We cannot yet supply our own needs and be self-sufficient in many sectors as we could before. We feel

that we can be self-sufficient. And that is precisely the problem that must be solved and is being solved in cooperation with the organizations for agricultural production, which is one of this province's greatest resources.

"Obviously, all of this requires the participation of the inhabitants who, as I said a short while ago, have been participating to the best of their ability in this area. We are still a little disorganized and inexperienced in seeking solutions to many problems affecting the masses and, in general, the collective organizations. But despite everything, we sense that the inhabitants of Huambo Province have a great determination to cooperate with the party and the government in improving their own situation. And that effort is visible not only in the city's inhabitants, who hasten to cooperate in response to appeals from the party and government: it is also visible in the attachment we find in these areas to the military forces and the ODP [People's Defense Organization].

"We find great enthusiasm here in the ODP, which has been making a considerable effort to preserve tranquillity in villages which are the targets of enemy action and where, many times, it is possible for certain massacres to be carried out with impunity. And from that standpoint, the ODP has been acting quite effectively and with sizable support, which shows that such an effort is really being made among the inhabitants.

"If it were not for the sizable support the puppets receive from the South African racists, I feel that this province would very rapidly reach the stage of self-sufficiency."

Asked at a later point to express his opinion of the work that has been done by the new structures of the Party Provincial Committee, which was elected at the provincial conference, he said that it has given proof of the resolute commitment to carrying out the party's directives, both as regards fulfillment of the guidelines issued at the first special congress and in carrying out other more recent directives in connection with organization. He also emphasized that as regards organization of the economic sector by the organs of people's government, there has been a real effort on the part of party officials. This leads him to feel that as time goes on and experience is gained, those efforts will begin to bear fruit, and then the members of the Provincial Committee will feel even more encouraged to continue on the path they have been following.

According to decisions reached at the provincial conference this year, the Party Provincial Committee is to engage in intense activity to reduce the unequal distribution of essential items that exists between the rural areas and the city and also to do away with the long lines. Those efforts have not been highly successful, however, because the industrial sector in particular is not able to respond due to hindrances caused by the operation of central structures. To some extent, their faulty operation hampers party action and the fulfillment of the goals set by that sector. The reporter then asked Lucio Lara if it were not necessary to establish a central organization in the province to deal directly with the problems preventing fulfillment of the production plans, especially since Huambo is considered the country's second most important region as far as production is concerned.

After saying that the question amounted almost to a proposal, the leader said that that concern "will be resolved as the commissariat that has been established gets on its feet. In other words, according to the new laws passed by the people's government, each province will have a commissariat made up of members of the party and government who will be responsible in the various sectors for proposing relevant solutions in each case. That is obviously not enough: the problems are very vast and are not all independent of each other--the problems are interrelated, and the fact that production plans are often not fulfilled in some enterprises is also due to a certain inability on the part of the managers of the enterprises themselves to forecast properly. They calculate their forecasting ability--their production capacity--to be above what is normally possible due to all the difficulties that exist as a result of disruptions in the supply of raw materials and the accidents along the way that occur in all sectors. And then everyone is very amazed because the enterprise did not fulfill its production plan.

Get Used to Correct Planning

"I believe that to some extent, the speech by comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on 4 February indicates the solution to those problems. That is, within the enterprises that produce items which are essential to the people and for which the people are waiting, we must seek to instill an awareness of the need for those firms to be managed by comrades and compatriots who are really capable not only of planning but also of foreseeing their own ability to fulfill those plans. In that way, we will be more realistic and sometimes less ambitious and, therefore, more successful in fulfilling the plans. We will really know what we need to import and what we are capable of producing, and we will not always be presenting figures which are often pure fantasy and do not help in any way to solve our economic problems.

"But the guiding agency will always be the plan. As the planning organization gains its own experience--because there is the national plan and there are the provincial planning offices--as that entire organization gains experience in forecasting, calculating, and requiring fulfillment, which is also very important, we will be capable of achieving what we propose to produce and do. And in fact, there will no longer be a degree of fantasy in what we say we are going to do. Some enterprises join the process of socialist emulation and then drop out because there is no raw material. But why was it not foreseen before joining in socialist emulation that there would be no raw material? In other words, there are a number of questions of this kind that must be resolved. And by resolving those questions, we are certain that we will improve our people's living conditions considerably and have a better idea of what we need to import and what we ourselves are going to produce."

Party Stronger and More Aware

Another matter discussed during the dialogue had reference to the role of party militants in the rank-and-file structures, basically as far as raising the consciousness of the working masses in each workplace is concerned.

After saying that it is not easy to relate the organization to the entire set of problems represented by imperialism's aggressiveness, he emphasized that obviously, "we need a strong, cohesive, and aware party. And we have the feeling, and it is not wishful thinking, that our party is becoming stronger and more aware. Today we are witnessing a much more alive expression of the rank-and-file organizations--they are more demanding in terms of the higher-level organizations and in terms of compliance with regulations, statutes, and the duties of members, officials, leaders, and so on. I believe that this is a very valid indication of the general increase in awareness.

"We are preparing for the growth of the party. And that growth cannot be viewed lightly. It must be viewed precisely within this framework. The party's growth will be effective to the extent that the party as a whole is more aware at this moment. In view of imperialism's aggressiveness, it is obvious that the party must play its role, which is always that of leader and guide. The party must be sufficiently and permanently sensitive so that in every case, its actions will permit us to offer ever-increasing resistance to the aggressions of imperialism.

"And at this moment, we can say that the conditions are very precisely defined. An extraordinarily dangerous aspect is the fact that we have this enemy called racist South Africa, whose actions are being encouraged at this moment by the conduct of the U.S. administration and which has the effrontery and shamelessness to announce that it will undertake an act of aggression in depth inside the People's Republic of Angola in retaliation for the in-depth operations that SWAPO conducts over there.

We Must Be Aware of Our War Situation

"It is necessary that the mass of the party be aware of this fact. It is necessary that the mass of the party understand how South Africa has this impulse to announce to the world that it is going to attack our territory in depth. It is absurd and against all the laws that govern human relations. It means that we are up against a beast, meaning an animal that has absolutely nothing human about it. This is one aspect which must make us reflect so that our people will know what kind of enemy is confronting us. Because only in that way can we always be prepared, as we have been until now, to resist. And we must be all the more prepared considering that the enemy is doing this at a time when it can take advantage of the diversion being provided in the world at the moment by that war--let us call it that--between Great Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas Archipelago, which has very skillfully diverted all attention to itself.

"The problems in the Middle East and southern Africa and the threat that currently hangs over Europe because of the missile issue--all of that is being sidetracked today to allow concentration on the question of the Falklands. And South Africa wants to take one more opportunity to make one of its habitual intrusions in depth.

"We--above all our people and the party--must be alert and prepared as always to resist those acts of aggression. It is clear that in this instance we must

appeal to the international conscience, since we can turn to the United Nations, the OAU--which is a little weak at the moment--the nonaligned countries, and, in fact, especially our people. We also have access--we cannot be unaware of it--to direct support from our Cuban comrades and the equipment given us by our comrades in the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. And with that support, we must, as always, continue to resist and to give our support to our comrades in Namibia who are struggling for their independence, since it is from their territory that South Africa attacks our country.

"I therefore think that at the party level, there is a need for each militant to be alert to this situation: for each militant not to lose sight of it and become diverted by other problems in explaining what is happening and mobilizing the people, so that he will not feel that things are happening simply by chance. He must understand why this is happening--that South Africa really intends to continue the destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola and, in so doing, to prevent the MPLA from being the guiding force in Angola. Clearly, in engaging in its diversions, it is continuing to arm mercenaries to attack the countries of southern Africa. South Africa has decided that the enemy to be beaten is the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party."

But We Are on the Right Path

In concluding his press conference, Lucio Lara explained the general situation in the country as follows:

"The country is experiencing tremendous difficulties, most of them due to the war that has been imposed on us. But some of them are also due to the fact that we have not yet attained what we can call our 'cruising speed' in terms of economic organization and government organization. Also because not all of our workers and officials are really committed to the revolution and to their work. So we have difficulties that cannot be concealed. They are revealed in the economic and social fields, and we cannot yet carry out the decisions and directives of our congress in the fields of education and culture as planned. We still have many gaps. We are not paying the attention to our children that is essential. We have problems related to the workers themselves: their living conditions, working conditions, and wage conditions. All of that is being taken care of as far as possible.

"But in the midst of all that, we can point to huge victories of which we feel quite proud. While we do not want to make comparisons, we feel that few African countries--we are limiting ourselves to our own continent--have achieved such victories after so many years of independence. We can say that we are on the right path.

"If it were not for the difficulties caused by the war, we would be farther along than we are. It is true that we must correct many errors from which we suffer and which have been inherited from the colonial society and our own inadequacies. We can say that there has not yet been enough time for the 'youth born of the revolution' to complete his elementary education. Not enough years have passed. Our cadres still belong to two societies: they lived in the old society and have adapted to the current one.

"All those difficulties are in the process of being overcome. There is much more experience, a greater interest, and a greater determination in many sectors to solve the problems completely.

"In the midst of all this, more attention must really be paid to the provinces. It is true that Luanda is a giant in our country. It absorbs much of our energy. This is a necessary phase, but it must be gradually thought about and corrected. I believe that from this standpoint, and despite all the difficulties, there are many victories and many positive things to convince us that we are on the right path."

11798

CSO: 4742/317

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS PAN-AFRICAN FORCES 'GUARANTEE OF SECURITY'

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 29 Apr 82 p 1, 2

[Text] "A special OAU summit meeting on Chad will have the advantage of providing an overall solution to the problems we are now facing," said Acyl Ahmat Alkabache in an interview with the national press on Tuesday. The country's chief diplomat considers the advance of the FAN [Northern Armed Forces], the presence of the pan-African force, and the conflicts within GUNT [Transitional National Government] burning issues requiring rapid resolution.

However, the crisis the OAU is going through over the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic makes it questionable that the special summit requested by Chad will be held.

As for the pan-African forces, the state minister considers their presence "a guarantee of the population's security." Nigeria, which supplied three battalions instead of the two anticipated by the OAU, has been forced to withdraw its third battalion from the pan-African contingent because of its own economic difficulties. Most of the troops will perhaps stay on beyond 30 June 1982 and, with the agreement of the GUNT, will be financed by the United Nations. The UN Security Council will meet to discuss the subject.

Mr Acyl said the possibility of negotiations with the FAN would be proposed to the whole government, but he feels everything is clear: either one negotiates with the FAN or one does not. But behind-the-scenes wrangling and wise men's activities are unworthy of a government which, moreover, is contested by the president and the vice president. He cried out that Hissene Habre is Chadian too, except that he is considered a criminal. Touching on the possibility of a government reshuffle, the state minister questioned the nature of this change of teams. Would this take the wishes of the people into account? The chief diplomat feels that a government is needed which is capable of establishing the administrative and economic structures which can get Chad out of its lethargy. "It is not normal," he concluded, "for us to be under the cover of Libyan troops at one time and of OAU troops at another time."

9855

CSO: 4719/925

BRIEFS

MINISTER PREDICTS AVERAGE COTTON HARVEST--State Minister for Rural Development Lossimian Naimbaye, who presided over the agricultural conference in Moundou, has returned to Ndjamena. This first conference of its kind since 1979 enabled agricultural sector cadres to take stock of the past season. On the whole, it was an average one. Cotton production was 71,000 tons of cotton seed, and food crops were about what they should be despite some pockets of drought. Mr Niambaye said that this almost satisfactory result for a country at war should not induce farmers to rest on their laurels. The 1982-1983 season promises to be better. Everything has been put in motion, and unless something unexpected happens, cotton production could reach 120,000 tons. There is enough fertilizer to allow a good season despite the lack of plows. The only thing worrying the state minister for rural development is that the rains might be late. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 29 Apr 82 pp 2, 3] 9855

MINISTER'S RETURN FROM YAOUNDE--Minister of Economy and Finance Kosnaye Ngangbet returned to Yaounde Tuesday where he participated in the conference of ministers of the franc zone. These ministers reviewed the problems of recession and inflation plaguing the world and high U.S. interest rates that are paralyzing underdeveloped countries. Naturally Chad raised several problems related to the special situation of its economy. Raising the problem of wages on RNT [Chadian National Broadcasting], Mr Ngangbet stressed that despite its unwieldiness, the new system for paying civil servants is necessary in order to re-establish order and avoid many irregularities with notes. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 29 Apr 82 p 3] 9855

CSO: 4719/925

TWO DOCUMENTS CONCERNING TRANS-GABONESE RAILROAD SIGNED

Libreville L'UNION in French 14 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Report by Jean Bilinga]

[Excerpts] The Trans-Gabonese has just entered a new stage of its existence with the signing yesterday of two documents in the presidential palace in Libreville.

First the protocol of an accord concerning construction of the second portion, Booue to Franceville, a distance of 320 kilometers, at an estimated cost of 168 billion CFA francs. This considerable investment upon which the Gabonese government has decided is receiving joint financing up to 50 percent by the various partners, whereas the first section was funded entirely by the Gabonese state, as First Vice President Georges Rawiri pointed out.

The partners, represented by Andre Richardet, director general of EUROTRAG [expansion unknown] consortium, will be 19 in number this time, namely, the 17 companies that have already worked on the Libreville-Booue section, plus 2 British companies, George Wimpey and Taylor Woodrow.

Diplomats from the various countries contributing were also present at the official ceremony presided over by the Gabonese head of state, El Hadj Omar Bongo. Distribution of shares in joint funding is 39.5 percent for France, 22.5 percent for Great Britain, 17 percent for the Federal Republic of Germany, 11 percent for Italy, 5 percent for Belgium, and 5 percent for the Netherlands.

In order to enable the British to enter the consortium, the 17 original companies each gave up 22 percent of their share, to maintain the same proportionate strength, specified Xavier Desplats, administrative and financial manager of EUROTRAG. By way of comparison, he also indicated, the first section, 340 kilometers long, cost 220 billion CFA francs.

It should also be stressed that the 168 billion will be devoted to civil engineering: building the embankments, laying track, and wrought iron work.

They evidently do not concern the equipment, locomotives, and railroad cars indispensable to operation of the Trans-Gabonese.

The second document initialed by the first vice prime minister, Georges Rawiri, minister of transport, and Andre Richardet for EUROTRAG, then submitted for signature by the president of the republic was a convention regarding creation of a control commission.

The schedule for this work relates to completion of the second portion by 17 August 1982, at which date the additional track is supposed to be inaugurated with arrival of the first train in the station at Franceville. However, undue optimism should be avoided, since the first section is now running considerably behind its original schedule.

13149

OO: 4700/10003

CENSUS OF GABONESE AUTHORITIES NOTES THIRTY THOUSAND REFUGEES

Libreville L'UNION in French 21 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jean Bilinga: "Gabon Is Sheltering 30,000 Refugees"]

[Excerpts] The number of refugees counted in an official census by Gabonese authorities is now 30,000 persons, we were told by Mrs Helene Meyia-Eya'a Ossey, assistant delegate general for refugees, during the visit to Libreville by Joseph Batido Felli, head of the research and placement bureau, a body affiliated with the Organization for African Unity.

The figure is considerably lower than it was during the period 1975-1980, after the voluntary mass return of Equatorial-Guinean refugees to their mother country. Indeed, natives of this neighboring country have had the benefit, since 1 March 1980, of a special status as foreigners, indicated by possession of a red identity card delivered by the Gabonese immigration service.

According to information supplied by Mrs Mireille Ginet, in charge of the HCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] program in Gabon, that organization with head offices in Geneva, is still providing "many-faceted" assistance to some refugees in the form of medication, clothing, eyeglasses, etcetera, amounting in 1981 to 4,000 dollars (1,200,000 CFA francs). To that amount should be added regular operations, on the order of 20,000 dollars a year, or 6 million CFA francs. or 6 million CFA francs.

One problem was mentioned to Mr Joseph Felli by Mrs Helene Eya'a Ossey; the case of former Equatorial-Guinean refugees settled in Cap Esterias. So well settled and integrated, it seems, that they categorically refuse to go home again to their own country, where reception arrangements are reportedly not satisfactory.

Many children have been born since their settlement, and speak Benga or even French (whereas the Equatorial Guinean population speaks Spanish) depending on classes given in the little primary school that was built thanks to an HCR donation. Legally speaking, the offspring of refugees living in Gabon continue to be considered as a refugee population, Mrs Eya'a Ossey

specified.

The case is different when a refugee marries a Gabonese national: his children become Gabonese citizens almost automatically at their majority, unless they decline citizenship. As a matter of fact, definition of refugees is not always obvious.

The HCH, for example, makes a distinction among political refugees, displaced persons, economic refugees, and persons who for various reasons have elected to live in exile. The overall figure quoted by the Gabonese authorities probably includes all these categories, but still it has to be handled with care, as population fluctuations are very unstable in Africa for the moment.

A country of refuge, a welcoming country, Gabon has not followed the camp policy adopted by Zaire, Tanzania, and nearer home, Cameroon. On the contrary, the Gabonese government has always advocated and applied the policy of integration of foreigners into the national community, to such an extent that high level civil servants frequently bear names of foreign origin with no problems.

This support exactly fits in with the OAU program of "burden sharing" recalled by Joseph Felli at Libreville. Africa, it must be remembered, has 5 million refugees, of which the majority come from the south of the continent. Unfortunately, the refugee colonies are not distributed equally among the various countries, and their situation grows worse from year to year.

The OAU refugee bureau, Mr Felli indicated, offers legal protection, material resettlement, resumption of schooling or profession, and possible amnesty for refugees. This enormous undertaking, of which the extent was demonstrated by the Arusha conference, is being carried out with the assistance of private charitable organizations; the next meeting in January 1983 at Arusha (Tanzania) is intended to reorganize all these public and private channels as one humanitarian goal.

12149
CSO: 4700/10003

BRIEFS

BELGIAN AID-- A state credit has been granted by the Kingdom of Belgium to the Republic of Gabon for the sum of 50 million Belgian francs (350 million CFA francs), and ratified by signature of the official document on Thursday, 13 May 1982, in Libreville, by the Belgian minister Leo Tindemans and the Gabonese secretary of state, Mamadou Diop. This financial aid, in the form of a loan at 2 percent interest a year, will have a 10-year grace period and will be repaid as 20 payments of 2.5 million Belgian francs (17.5 million CFA francs a year). Of the loan, 90 percent is earmarked for building a railway warehouse (the full cost of which is much higher) in the Booue area, while the remaining 10 percent (or 5 million Belgian francs) will be used for acquisition of educational equipment for Omar Bongo University, according to the wishes of the president of the republic. Expenditures will be made as orders for material and services from Belgium, of course. The Gabonese side, while recognizing the initial contribution agreed to by Belgium to supply this financial aid, seems to be hoping that additional participation will be forthcoming, particularly for the Booue warehouse. [Jean Bilinga] [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 17 May 82 p 4] 12149

CSO: 4700/10003

4 JUNE MOVEMENT OPPOSES CRABBE FOR PEOPLE'S COURT

AB232052 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The June 4 Movement [JFM] has denied that it has nominated Mr Justice V.C.R.A.C. Crabbe, a judge of the Supreme Court, for appointment as president of the People's Court to be established by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. In a statement issued in Accra, the movement makes it clear that it has no hand in the appointment of persons to positions of responsibility, including the PNDC secretaryship. In this connection, the JFM recalls that it expressed its opposition to the appointment of some secretaries. On Mr Justice Crabbe, the movement said since it is not part of the PNDC cabinet, it does not know of any intention to appoint him as president of the People's Court. The movement says it does not even have the least faith that somebody like Mr Justice Crabbe, who has been a director of the U.S. Peace Corps in Ghana before and whose profession has made him have connections with other foreign agencies whose views are contrary to Ghana's revolution, can be relied upon to punish the exploiters who have plundered the wealth created by the ordinary people of this country.

The movement said our organization has to identify itself with the revolution because it supports any genuine attempt by the PNDC to effect the socioeconomic restructuring of the society to favor the other (?rank) population. That is why we are actively participating in the current process to make sure that it succeeds.

We do not think that the people's government of the PNDC will appoint someone like Mr Justice Crabbe, whose hobby is gentle walking, to be head of the People's Court. It said it is aware of the efforts of the judiciary, of which Mr Justice Crabbe is a leading member, to sabotage the revolution. For example, in a recent letter signed by the chief justice, Mr Justice Apaloo, magistrates and judges have been instructed to eject tenants contrary to the PNDC directives that no tenants should be ejected, at least until the end of this year.

The JFM said it cannot betray the people by nominating Mr Justice Crabbe for such a post. It dissociates itself from any intended plan to appoint people with questionable commitment to positions of trust. The movement said the people's cause should be composed of other rank soldiers and ordinary workers. If legal assistance is needed a young revolutionary lawyer could be added. It concluded with the pledge that the JFM shall consistently move alongside the people until final victory.

CSO: 4700/1441

JUNE 4 MOVEMENT CRITICIZES PNDC SECRETARY

AB182257 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The June 4 Movement has come out against recent public pronouncements on ideology attributed to the secretary to People's National Defense Council, PNDC, Mr B.B.D. Asamoah. In a statement issued in Accra today, the National Steering Committee of the movement said in the past similar statements were made by politicians to confuse workers, students and farmers of the country. The statement acknowledged the fact that Mr Asamoah is entitled to his own opinion but made it clear that Ghana will not go back to the past era with its attendant confusion. In the opinion of the June 4 Movement, the only option left for the working people of Ghana is a popular, social and political revolution that will pave the way for a more rational political system.

It quoted Mr Asamoah as saying that PNDC won't adopt any foreign political ideology and said the movement believes that the country's political directions will enable the people to decide whether to build Fort Alexander or whether people are getting more drugs for the hospitals. The statement referred to the preambles of the PNDC guidelines and said it considers that as PNDC ideology. The movement wondered if by these utterances Mr Asamoah is inferring that he is against the policy guidelines of the PNDC. If he is, then the movement calls on him to resign his post as a matter of principle. But if he remains in his post, the movement expects him to offer more rational ideas for fans of revolutionary progress.

CSO: 4700/1439

GHANA

BRIEFS

AL-TURAYKI VISIT TO ACCRA--Both the DAILY GRAPHIC and THE GHANAIAN TIMES give front-page prominence to the visit of Dr 'Ali al-Turayki, special envoy of the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Dr al-Turayki was in Accra to present a special message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. Dr al-Turayki has since left Accra for Benin. The TIMES carries a picture showing Flight Lieutenant Rawlings welcoming Dr al-Turayki to his office, while that of the GRAPHIC shows Dr al-Turayki presenting the special message to Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. Speaking to newsmen shortly before his departure, Dr al-Turayki told newsmen that any attempt against Ghana's revolution will be considered an action against Libya. He added that the revolution in Ghana is not for Ghanaians alone but for the African continent as a whole. [Excerpt] [AB221455 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82]

CSC: 4700/1441

FOREIGN MINISTER, JAPANESE ENVOY SIGN AGREEMENT

AB232130 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Liberia's foreign minister, Dr H. Boimah Fahnbulleh, and the Japanese ambassador to Liberia, Kunihiro Murono, today signed an exchange of notes in Monrovia. Liberia is to receive a grant-in-aid of \$3.3 million for the second phase of construction of the new maternity hospital in Monrovia. The construction of phase one of the hospital was the subject of an exchange of notes for a \$2.7 million grant from Japan signed in Liberia last July. A Foreign Ministry release says the total grant from the Japanese Government for the construction of the hospital now amounts to \$7.8 million.

During the signing ceremony, Mr Fahnbulleh expressed appreciation to the Government of Japan on behalf of the government for the valuable assistance which will enable the PRC Government to respond in a meaningful way to the demanding maternity needs of Monrovia's rapidly expanding population. The Japanese ambassador said the agreement demonstrated a meeting of the minds of the two governments and that this would enable Liberia to provide Monrovia's growing population with adequate maternity service. The ambassador noted that the grant-in-aid was the manifestation of his government's desire to respond to basic human needs. This, he said, has become one of the (?pressing) objectives of Japan's recent economic cooperation strategy.

CSO: 4700/1441

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

PRC COORDINATOR SUSPENDED FOR MONTH--The general coordinator of the People's Redemption Council, [PRC] (Twe Allen Weah), has been suspended by the council for 1 month for administrative reasons. In a letter signed by PRC Secretary General Abraham D. Kollie, Mr Weah was directed to turn over the affairs of his office to the PRC adviser on public affairs Major [name indistinct]. The suspension, according to the letter, takes immediate effect. [Text] [AB222208 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1441

JUGNAUTH PRAISED AS MAN OF VISION, NEXT PM

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 8 May 82 p 1, 4

[Article by Subash Gobin: "A Man, A Vision"]

[Text] He will be the prime minister in the new administration. "Tomorrow" he will be "the model head of a country where life will be pleasant." Under the present political conditions, Aneerood Jugnauth is just the man to accede to this country's highest office. And this will be no fluke. Aneerood Jugnauth fully deserves his rightful place in the modern history of Mauritius. He is among those who influenced the events of the '60's and '70's in a decisive manner and who are preparing the country to take up the challenge of the year 2000.

It was in 1963 that the country as a whole heard of a young lawyer who had made a giant of the Ramgoolam establishment bite the dust. This young man had returned to the country in 1955, after years of hard work in college and at the university. Since his younger days he had been steeped in the Bissoondoyalist message. He had even disobeyed parental authority at the age of 15 in order to be able to attend a Bissoondoyal meeting in Rose Hill. He had to travel between his native Palma and that city by bicycle.

As an official in the appellate court, Aneerood Jugnauth was profoundly influenced by Neerunjun and Osman, and he soon left to become a lawyer in London. On returning to the country, he wasted no time in carving out a solid reputation in the legal profession. "It is said of him that he usually wins the cases he takes," L'EXPRESS commented when he resigned as senior crown counsel in 1971 to join the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement].

In 1971 Aneerood Jugnauth already had to his credit valuable experience in Mauritian political life. Since 1963 he has let himself be guided by certain basic principles which will enable him to assert himself as a "big man" on the political scene. In 1963--the MMM was not to be created until 1970--Aneerood Jugnauth was already transmitting the concept of Mauritianism. "We must stop thinking about communities; we must stop thinking in terms of Hindus, Muslims or General Population. We must try to think in terms of Mauritians, because everyone born in this country, who is a citizen of this country, has got equal rights, and we have got to see to it that with progress and independence, those rights are respected," he was to affirm during his maiden speech on 19 November 1963, or a week after entering Parliament. A few hours before, the Mauritian Party had launched the slogan of "malbar nou pas oule, envelope nou pas oule." If only the Mauritian Party had listened to this young voice.

The Mauritianism which Aneerood Jugnauth was preaching would suffer other blows from racist elements. As city councilor in Vacoas-Phoenix, a city which had voted for the Mauritian Party during its first municipal elections in 1963, Aneerood Jugnauth witnessed a revolting scene. The new municipal administration decided to rid itself of its secretary, who had been named by the central government, not on the basis of any objective criterion but because "it is impossible to retrain a Malabar as city secretary." Thus Mrs Premchand Dabee was dismissed. The Mauritian Party's racist tom-tom was beating to the fullest, driving the country's Hindus to a reaction of self-defense. Aneerood Jugnauth wasted no time in joining Premchand Dabee and Devendranath Varma, who had created the All Mauritius Hindu Congress--a movement whose objective was to mobilize the working masses against racial injustice and in support of the country's independence. Within the limits of fair play, and with an awareness of the preponderance of the ideology of Mauritianism, at no moment did Aneerood Jugnauth adopt a position which would cost him legal action--unlike the other members of the Congress. Aneerood Jugnauth left the Congress when this antiracism defense movement became a political party.

A man of the masses, Aneerood Jugnauth also distinguished himself during the 1960's as a competent minister in the Ramgoolam government.

From November 1965 to 1967, Aneerood Jugnauth occupied the office of minister of development. Despite his competence, which Ramgoolam must have appreciated, Aneerood Jugnauth ran up against his Labor Party colleagues' lack of vision. As minister of development, Aneerood Jugnauth advocated rapid industrialization of the country. But two projects, dealing with the establishment of a refinery for peanut oil produced in the country itself and a rice plant relying in part on local supply, never received the endorsement of his Labor colleagues. A man of vision, Aneerood Jugnauth grasped the full significance of the country's future destiny.

In 1967, several months before the general elections which would bring the country to independence, Aneerood Jugnauth acceded to the office of minister of labor. The country was staggering under the unemployment crisis, and Aneerood Jugnauth's minister had the objective of recruiting 25,000 unemployed workers with a budget of 25 million Rupees. The country was seething with electoral excitement, and the ministries had their respective quotas of relief workers hired. Aneerood Jugnauth immediately decided to put an end to this scandalous practice and established new criteria for hiring the unemployed. Heads of families were recruited first, followed by unemployed workers with a priority position on the waiting list. That was not at all going to make things easier for the labor "magouilles," and Jugnauth saw his colleagues in the cabinet rise up in protest against him. The ministerial recommendations died in Aneerood Jugnauth's in-basket. Ramgoolam ended by accusing his minister of wanting to create problems for the government in a crucial year of general elections.

On 17 April 1967, Aneerood Jugnauth submitted his resignation to the prime minister. "You don't have to leave; you have a brilliant political future ahead of you. You will be my successor some day," the prime minister told him on that occasion. For the British governor, Aneerood Jugnauth's resignation was "a great loss for the country."

Dr Ramgoolam knew what he was talking about. He had recognized the young minister's qualities. But what the prime minister should also have appreciated in this fiery minister was his role at the constitutional conference in London in 1965. At that time, the leaders of the different Mauritian political parties were discussing with the British authorities the future constitutional statute of Mauritius. Sookdeo Bissoondoyal was also present as head of the IFB [Independent Forward Bloc]. Sookdeo Bissoondoyal, who had displayed deep-seated distrust of Dr Ramgoolam throughout his career, expressed fears about the independence which the Labor members were calling for. Defection by Bissoondoyal from the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democrat Party] would no doubt have changed the course of history. But as deputy leader of the IFB, Aneerood Jugnauth succeeded in convincing Sookdeo Bissoondoyal of the necessity for independence. The young minister thus performed an historic mission which Dr Ramgoolam could not help but recognize. As the English would say, Aneerood Jugnauth had, in his own way, been "instrumental" in the country's acquiring independence.

After joining the MMM in 1971, Aneerood Jugnauth found himself again in the company of a team of young people who, since 1968, had been setting about the task of building a new island of Mauritius. Disgusted with the deterioration of the social situation, with the treason on the part of the Labor members, with the communalism which the political parties confronting each other were exacerbating, and with the injustices of our economic system, these young people spontaneously welcomed this new fighter, whose political "credentials" were impeccable. Since the present prime minister has already identified his successor himself, the Mauritian population has only to wait for 12 June to see Dr Ramgoolam's prediction fulfilled.

9380

CSO: 4719/999

BERENGER INVITES BOURGEOIS TO RALLY TO PARTY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 10 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] "The past is past," he says.

Allegations of a plot against his life.

The MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] alliance charged, over the weekend, that there was a conspiracy against the life of Mr Paul Berenger, MMM secretary general. The news was announced by Mr Berenger himself at a meeting Saturday in Quatre-Bornes. Berenger said that certain political opponents of the MMM, meeting at night at a place "not far from Place de la Gare," discussed ways of eliminating him. "I know," the speaker said in a grave voice, "I know who was present at that meeting, who spoke, and what means they proposed to use."

In the same tone, the speaker said that this plot is a "conspiracy" punishable under the law, and he let it be understood that the affair will be brought up at the proper time and place, after the formation of an MMM/PSM government.

While urging the people to remain calm, he said that one person present at the meeting (the name of a PAN [expansion unknown] candidate has been cited) fell ill from the shock and had to go off to a retreat to recover.

The Labor Party, however, is not giving any credence to Mr Berenger's "allegations." Mr Kher Jagatsingh, the party's secretary general, said it was nothing but "pure political propaganda. It is a lie. It is the kind of strategy and tactics used in totalitarian circles." According to the minister, the unprovoked attack on [Minister of Works] Emmanuel Bussier is something best forgotten by everyone.

The MMM secretary general also told the crowd of 7,000 to 8,000 people that Mr Erick Eckvall, an American who is a campaign adviser to the Labor Party, reportedly advised Labor's leaders to refuse air time to the MMM/PSM alliance during the television broadcast time reserved for the political parties, unless MMM/PSM pays for it.

On the motion of Mr Berenger, the crowd voted by acclamation to pass a resolution vowing a huge, peaceful protest demonstration at the MBC/TV [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation] studios at Forest-Side if the MMM/PSM's rights are infringed upon. "We will rally 100,000 to 200,000 people in front of MBC/TV," said the orator, to the applause of the crowd.

In addition to these announcements, the MMM secretary general described the two [allied] political organizations, called upon to assume the leadership of the country, as a unifying force in Mauritian society. Thus, Mr Berenger held out his hand to the skilled workers, to the intellectuals, inviting them to "rally to the banner of the Left alongside the small wage-earners, the laborers, the small farmers, and others." "The past is past," said the MMM secretary general in effect. After having emphasized that the MMM has always been on the side of the common man and plans to stay that way, Mr Berenger strongly insisted that it is the duty of all party militants to extend the hand of friendship to skilled workers, intellectuals, professionals, and the middle class.

Berenger also charged his opponents with scheming to make people believe that foreign troops are going to land after the critical vote on 11 June. People will see ships passing off the Mauritian coast, and unidentified airplanes will violate Mauritian airspace in order to scare the people.

Mr Berenger also charged that plans have been made to send cars equipped with loudspeakers through the town at night to poison the air with rhetoric--ostensibly that of the MMM. "The police," Mr Berenger concluded, "must do their duty. We are also asking our militants to remain vigilant," he said.

9516

CSO: 4719/996

DUVAL PROMISES TO CREATE JOBS IF ELECTED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 7 May 82 p 7

[Article: "Between Capitalism and Marxism: Duval Promises Creation of 40,000 Jobs in Six Months If He Achieves Power After 11 June"]

[Text] The creation of 40,000 jobs in the industrial sector in 6 months, social security allowances including an unemployment benefit of around 300 rupees per month, a pro-Western foreign policy--these are some of the proposals included in the manifesto of the Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD).

This manifesto summarizes, in broad terms, the program which would be carried out in the next 5 years in case the PMSD should form the next government.

The program, which is called "realistic" in the preface to the document, aims at economic recovery. In the initial phase, this economic recovery would be achieved by the creation of 40,000 jobs in the duty-free zone over a period of 6 months. The investments would be provided by Taiwanese businessmen who are reportedly ready to build 300 factories. To facilitate rapid industrialization, the PMSD is promoting an international campaign for the duty-free services zone, tax exemptions, and credit facilities for the local manufacturing sector. Waste and unproductive jobs will be limited, and the PMSD will stimulate savings.

A development project in the southern part of the island is also included in the party manifesto, including establishment of a sugar refinery with a capacity of 600,000 tons, the reopening of the port of Mehebourg, and the establishment of a recreation center for French and American soldiers and sailors. These projects, the manifesto makes clear, will be financed by the French and the Americans.

The PMSD intends to emphasize tourism to ensure intensive development of hotels, water sports facilities, and centers for all sports, in order to create jobs. In addition to the creation of jobs, the manifesto advocates development of an infrastructure which will contribute to transforming the northern and northwestern part of the island into the "Riviera of the Indian Ocean."

Diversification of trade toward the Japanese, Swiss, and Middle Eastern markets is envisaged.

In the section on foreign policy, a "courageous and realistic" policy, "alongside the Western powers," is proposed to the electorate. The PMSD considers that "only the West is capable of ensuring economic development through trading relations, investments, tourism, and finally emigration." "Taiwanese aid in the industrial sector is advocated," despite "diplomatic difficulties with China."

Regarding Diego Garcia, a PMSD government proposes to negotiate with the American Government in order to increase the number of jobs allocated to Mauritians and so that supplies for the base will be provided exclusively by Mauritius, both for current consumption as well as for construction materials.

In the agricultural sector, a modification in the sugar export tax is advocated in order to stimulate production. Progressive tax rates, similar to the structure of the income tax, will be put into effect. Irrigation projects will be accelerated, and a future PMSD government will undertake consultations with sugar factory owners and planters so that the latter may become shareholders in the sugar business.

Among projects under consideration in the framework of the diversification of agriculture are the restructuring of the Tea Development Authority (TDA), the export of our surplus tobacco, and the raising of deer in "feed lots" by cooperatives. Regarding fishing, an expansion of the fishing cooperatives is envisaged to lead, over the long term, to a reduction in imports.

In the social sector, the unemployment benefit is considered a transitional measure until full employment is achieved. According to the PMSD manifesto, this allowance will be raised to 300 rupees per month. The old age pension and the disability pension will also be raised to 300 rupees per month. CHA [Central Housing Authority] rental charges will be reduced to 150 rupees.

The PMSD envisages the maintenance of the purchasing power of salaried workers and plans to guarantee 1 month's bonus payment per year. Appeals could be made to the "Termination of Contracts of Service Board" to challenge layoffs and to the Public Service Commission for appointments and promotions. "Voluntary participation" in companies with more than 20 employees is suggested in the manifesto in order to improve industrial relations.

In the educational sector, the PMSD intends to establish a "National Education Council" which will be responsible for harmonizing the educational system, by averaging from above, the manifesto states. The rotation system will be abolished, and a means test will be introduced for the granting of subsidies for the purchase of school books and the payment of examination fees.

Regarding Rodrigues Island, the PMSD has committed itself to establish a "Rodriguan Administrative Council" and to abolish the post of resident commissioner. Additional schools and technical high schools will be built, as well as 600 homes. With French, British, and American financial assistance the PMSD proposes to improve the road network and the airport. In the agricultural sector, the PMSD proposes to the planters the possibility of leasing their land for a period of 20 years and of building model farms.

The political philosophy of the PMSD, states the preface of the manifesto, is a synthesis between classical capitalism and Marxism-Leninism.

JOC SURVEY SHOWS DESIRE FOR CHANGE AMONG YOUTH

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 5 May 82 p 4

[Article: "Young Workers and Politics"]

[Text] The JOC [Christian Working Youth] has just published a survey of young workers on the general theme, "Young Workers and Politics." A careful and scientific survey conducted among a sample of 278 persons, it throws some light on the political scene on the eve of the general elections.

From the survey it was learned that 90 percent of the young workers interviewed desire a change in the next general elections, and that one person out of five surveyed would like a change in order "to improve the level of living." The desire for change is as strong in the cities as in the countryside and among men as well as among women. However, according to those conducting the survey, "this desire for change does not necessarily reflect a desire to see the Opposition come to power," since only 72.5 percent think the general elections will bring a change. It should also be noted that only 6.6 percent of the persons interviewed expressed satisfaction with the government in power. Some 18.2 percent were "somewhat" satisfied, and 72.9 percent were "not satisfied at all."

The dissatisfaction comes in particular from the high cost of living and the impression of waste, corruption, communalism, and the slowness displayed by the government in solving such problems as unemployment and the housing shortage. Dissatisfaction is greater among men than among women.

Elsewhere, with 78.8 percent expressing dissatisfaction, women in the home are the least satisfied. Workers expressed their dissatisfaction by 67.6 percent. Dissatisfaction is greater in the cities than in the countryside. Some 84.6 percent of the men and 79.6 percent of the women in the cities said they were dissatisfied with the present government, whereas in the countryside it was 70 percent of the men and 62.3 percent of the women who expressed dissatisfaction with the government.

What Will Be the Predominant Factor Governing Your Choice in the Elections?

It is interesting to note that the most popular criterion [governing one's choice in the elections] is political party, with 52.3 percent, which is much larger than the other criteria. In second place is personality, which will determine the choice for 27.5 percent of the young persons interviewed. Party as well as the quality of the candidates are the predominant criteria. Only 6.6 percent of those interviewed will base their votes on the communal criterion. This figure, as those conducting the survey put it, seems low, since politicians often appeal to this kind of view.

In analyzing the figures it was also learned that when city men vote, they place greater weight on the "party" (69.2 percent) and on personalities (36.5 percent) than do men in the country (52.9 percent and 24.3 percent, respectively). This tendency is also to be seen among women with regard to support of political parties (49.2 percent of city women and 42.9 percent of country women). However, country women pay more attention to personalities than do city women (28.5 percent as against 22 percent). City men and women are more influenced by communal considerations in terms of their votes than are those in the countryside (15.4 percent of the men and 51.4 percent of the women in the cities, and 4.3 percent of the men and 3.9 percent of the women in the countryside).

Regarding the choice of the party for which they will vote, 48 percent of the young people from 18 to 30 years of age say they have chosen the party they are going to vote for in the coming elections. Among those who have already chosen, the percentage of men is higher than that of women; 55.7 percent of the men have already made their choice, whereas 40.7 percent of the women have chosen their party already. Among those over 18 years of age, unemployed persons and workers are more likely to have made their choice--50 percent and 49.5 percent, respectively--whereas a majority of students have not yet made their choice.

Women Undecided

On the other hand, men are more determined to vote than women (83 percent against 69.2 percent). Many women (29.7 percent) have not yet decided to vote. However, women in the countryside are more determined to vote than are those in the cities (71.7 percent against 65.8 percent). Among young people over 18 years of age, the percentage of men who say they will vote in the coming general elections is practically the same in the cities as in the countryside (82.9 percent and 83 percent).

Is it a good thing for 18-year olds to vote? More than three-quarters of those interviewed (78.2 percent) consider that the right to vote at age 18 is a good thing. Some 12.8 percent think the contrary.

With a percentage of 85.2 percent, the 19- to 24-year-old segment of the sample is the most favorable toward granting the right to vote at age 18, whereas the 15- to 18-year-old segment is least in favor (68.4 percent) regarding voting at age 18. This segment is also the most reserved on the matter (21.5 percent say no, while 10.1 percent have no answer). It is astonishing to note that students, with 66.7 percent in favor and 23.8 percent opposed to voting at age 18, are the most reserved on the question. On the other hand, workers are more in favor of voting at age 18, with 84.3 percent saying yes.

The groups most interested in politics are the unemployed (33.4 percent) and the workers (31.4 percent). Women occupied at home approach students in their lack of interest in politics, because only 23.1 percent of women in the home and 19 percent of the students say they are very interested in politics.

Country men and women say they are more interested in politics than do those in the cities (27.3 percent of country women, against 20.3 percent of city women; 34.3 percent of country men are interested in politics, against 30.8 percent of city men).

The category least "interested in politics" is city women (40.7 percent).

Young People (19 to 24 Years of Age) Are Very Much Interested in Politics

In another area, the age segment most interested in politics is those persons from 19 to 24 years of age.

On the average, the young worker hears politics discussed in at least two different areas: the most popular source is the newspaper (55.1 percent), followed closely by radio and television (53.9 percent).

The age segment most interested in politics through the newspapers is that from 15 to 18 years of age. This age group is least affected by radio and television.

The age group generally most exposed to political information is that from 25 to 29 years of age. The category least informed about politics includes women at home.

The most popular source of political information for men in the city is the political meeting, whereas in the countryside the newspapers are the most popular source. For city women as well as country women, radio and television are the most popular sources of information.

Finally, the JOC survey brings out the fact that workers (76.5 percent) and women in the home (80.7 percent) are the most conscious of the fact of being interested in politics than are students (69 percent) and the unemployed (69.3 percent).

The JOC survey, conducted under the direction of Robert Fleurot, had the benefit of advice from Doris Chan Ki Chune, a sociologist. The survey was conducted among 258 persons, of whom 70 men and 77 women lived in the countryside and 52 men and 59 women lived in the city. The following age groups were interviewed during the survey: a) 15-18 years old; b) 19-24 years old; c) 25-30 years old.

5170

CSO: 4719/992

MMM PLAN TO SET UP SCHOLARSHIP COMMISSION REPORTED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 8 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] A National Scholarship Commission will be established by a government headed by the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party]. This commission, which would be responsible for the granting of all local and foreign scholarships, would work in close collaboration with the Manpower Planning Unit.

This decision was announced last Thursday [6 May] at the time of a meeting between the members of the MMM/PSM alliance and the Union of Directors of Private Secondary Schools. The MMM/PSM alliance was represented at the meeting by Ramduth Jaddoo, D Fokeer, J Pillay, and Koosna. The directors of the secondary schools were represented by S Balgobin; his adviser, F Richard; Samuel Wong; and Perault.

During the meeting, the directors of the secondary schools presented their views on secondary education. They emphasized the importance of technical education. Problems relating to the courses of the MIE [Mauritius Institute of Education], scholarships, community schools, the Form III examination, and the Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) were also raised.

According to the directors, existing school facilities are under-utilized, and they also spoke of the negative role of the PSSA [Private Secondary Schools Authority].

The proportion of teachers to students should be 1 to 20, in the view of the directors of the private secondary schools.

The representatives of the MMM/PSM alliance made a long statement on the system of education proposed by the alliance of the Left. They brought out the fact that the diversification of the curricula is already being studied. The MMM/PSM alliance explained the importance which it attaches to the establishment of a Faculty of Fine Arts. Under the heading of the closing of secondary schools, the MMM/PSM alliance guaranteed the survival of those which should continue to exist.

The system of education proposed by the MMM/PSM alliance will involve primary education for 8 years and secondary education for 5 years. A "continuous assessment" system will be in effect for all classes, with a possibility of remedial courses in the third and sixth grades.

The proposals of the MMM/PSM alliance were received with enthusiasm by the Union of Directors of Private Secondary Schools.

5170

CSO: 4719/1002

MMM PLAN TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 5 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] A National Education Authority will be established after a National Education Commission will have submitted its recommendations to a possible government headed by the MMM/PSM alliance [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party].

This is what came out of a meeting which the MMM/PSM alliance had with the Union of Private Secondary Education Employees (UPSEE). The MMM/PSM alliance gave an assurance to the UPSEE that all teachers affected by the closing of secondary schools would be retrained and employed elsewhere. Another firm guarantee was provided by the MMM/PSM alliance on the question of the equivalency of diplomas. The UPSEE officers emphasized the fact that this is one of the more urgent problems, particularly as it affects the DEUG [expansion unknown] and LCC [London County Council] certificates. The MMM and the PSM promised to look into the whole question immediately after an electoral victory on 11 June.

If the PSSA [Private Secondary Schools Authority] Amendment Bill, which was introduced in Parliament in January 1979, has nothing unconstitutional in it, an acceptable formula will be arranged. In the contrary case, the question will be decided by the cabinet. This amendment concerns the functioning of the Disciplinary and Dismissal Board. If necessary, the present Remuneration Order, published by the NRB [expansion unknown], will be replaced.

During the meeting, the UPSEE insisted on selective nationalization of the secondary schools. However, the MMM/PSM alliance, while making it clear that it was not apposed to this action in principle, considered that it was necessary to take into account certain practical questions.

The MMM/PSM alliance, which has some reservations about the formula of aid to the PSSA, informed the UPSEE that the National Education Commission will also consider this question. The matter of alignment of pensions on the system in effect in the religiously-supported schools was also discussed.

The representatives of the MMM/PSM alliance informed the leaders of the UPSEE that it will only be after their meetings with the various teachers' groups that it will have an overall view of all questions concerning the educational sector. The MMM/PSM will thus meet with the Association of Preschool Teachers, the Union of Primary School Teachers, the Community School Graduates and Diploma Holders Association, teachers of the JSS [expansion unknown], and the Government Teachers' Union (GTU).

BRIEFS

MUNICIPAL AND VILLAGE ELECTIONS--Municipal and village elections will take place as soon as it is practically possible after 11 June, if the MMM/PSM alliance [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] comes to power. This was the commitment made yesterday [26 April] to press reporters by Aneerood Jugnauth. Paul Berenger stated that these elections will be held before December, if the necessary procedures can be completed in time. Meanwhile, the leaders of the MMM/PSM alliance declared, teams of competent administrators will be called on to administer the cities. These teams will be replaced when new municipal and village councilors are elected. Regarding by-elections, these will be one of our priorities after 11 June, stated Aneerood Jugnauth. "If we have a three-fourths majority to do it, we will do it more quickly. If not, we will have to appeal to the Opposition on the other side of the house and ask them to give us this majority to resume the holding of by-elections in the interest of democracy." [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 27 Apr 82 p 1] 5170

CSO: 4719/1002

USSR GENERAL VISITS TOCOLO MILITARY SCHOOL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] "The Soviet Union will step up its military support for Mozambique," said Army Gen Alekseyevich Yepyshev, who is visiting the country, in Nampula.

Army Gen Alekseyevich Yepyshev, chief, Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, arrived yesterday, Sunday, at Nampula, accompanied by Lt Gen Armando Guebuza.

Strong and Revolutionary Army

During a dinner given on that same day in his honor, Army Gen Alekseyevich Yepyshev said that "during the visits we are making to some of the military units of your country and the contacts we have with the sergeants and officers, we feel that they are building an army with a great capacity to defend the revolutionary gains of the Mozambican people."

He emphasized that the Soviet Union will step up cooperation in the military area, as has been done ever since the armed struggle for national liberation.

Nampula Governor Feliciano Gundana spoke before the address by the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; the governor welcomed the Soviet military team to this part of Mozambique.

He expressed the appreciation of the provincial officials over the fact that various Soviet internationalists are working in Nampula under the provisions of the Friendship Treaty and the economic agreements signed between the two countries.

Daily Growth

On Sunday, Army Gen Alekseyevich Yepyshev visited the Military School located in the city of Nampula; during the visit he followed with interest the explanations that were given him on the subjects taught in each of the two complexes of that military installation.

The high point of the visit to the school came when the cadets carried out maneuvers involving AA action and action against landings, ATA, national border defense, and firing practice with light and heavy weapons.

Continuing the program, the team visited the school's firing range where offensive maneuvers were displayed with the employment of tanks, armored cars, and other heavy artillery. The combat readiness of the cadets was also displayed there.

During the second day of his visit to Nampula, on Monday, Alekseyevich visited the Tocolo Military Academy, spending the night on the Island of Mozambique.

At the Tocolo Military Academy, he visited some classrooms and barracks, talking to the cadets and instructors about the performance of the teaching body.

At the end of the visit, the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy urged the cadets to study more and more and continually to cultivate their patriotism.

The Tocolo Military Academy accommodates students who finished the sixth class; here they continue their studies until the 11th class after which they go to the officer training school of the armed forces of Mozambique.

The average age of the students is 13 years and the lectures are given by Mozambican and Cuban instructors.

During his stay on the Island of Mozambique, General Alekseyevich visited the fortress and the museum, returning to Nampula on Tuesday from where he returned to the country's capital.

He was seen off by Governor Feliciano Gundana, Maj Gen Joao da Silva Nihia, military commander of the Province of Nampula, and Col Domingos Goigoi, commandant of the military academy, as well as other leading officials.

On Sunday, Alekseyevich placed a wreath of flowers on the monument of the Mozambican Heroes.

5058

CSO. 4742/325

PLANS DRAWN FOR NAMPULA AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CAMPAIGN

Barter Products Ready

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 May 82 p 1

[Article by Naftal Donaldo: "Products in Warehouse to Start Agricultural Sales"]

[Text] Large quantities of products and miscellaneous articles, intended to support the agricultural sales drive now in progress in the country, are already in various warehouses in the city of Nampula. This was established during the visit which Home Trade Minister Aranda da Silva is now making to that province to get a close look at the progress of the farm sales drive.

There are 41,000 inner tubes for bicycles in the warehouses of TRADIMEX in Nampula. In the first warehouse of ENCATEx, there is a large stock of fabrics which were produced by TEXTAFRICA and the Portuguese enterprise of Pinho e Anselmo, Limitada.

There is a large quantity of fabrics worth 27,000 contos in the second ENCATEx warehouse in Nampula. The fabrics were produced at home and abroad.

In the 'Gordandas and 'Casa Gani Comercial, Lda. warehouses, the home trade minister and the delegation accompanying him discovered serious shortcomings in the distribution of products in support of the agricultural sales drive now in progress in the country.

The check on the work being done as part of the current sales drive revealed the existence -- in the warehouses of the Joao Ferreira dos Santos enterprise in Nampula -- of 5,000 bicycles in support of the secretariats of state of cashew and of cotton.

Several efforts are being made now, including the establishment of a network of 29 stores, the training of sales personnel and warehouse managers, as well as the development of a more effective link between all of these agencies.

The measures now in progress were disclosed during the activity review meeting on this drive which was held with provincial officials connected to the sales field.

The meeting was directed by Minister Aranda da Silva and was attended also by the provincial directors of CI [Domestic Trade], AGRICOM, PESCOM, ENCATEx, TRADIMEX, and other wholesale enterprises in the province of Nampula.

The effects of the drought, which hit Nampula, were also discussed during the meeting; this drought has seriously hit agricultural production in general.

It was also reported that the cotton sector is experiencing a manpower crisis with a shortage of 50 percent compared to its requirements.

Deficiencies Criticized

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] "Your problem springs from the lack of sensitivity to the problems of the people and it is also due to a narrow departmental approach. Your progress is significant but you have not yet reached a satisfactory level," said Home Trade Minister Aranda da Silva in Nacala-Porto on Thursday. The member of the administration spoke during a meeting attended by national, provincial, and district directors involved in the agricultural sales drive now in progress in the province of Nampula.

The main phase in the agricultural sales effort in this province began on 15 May. An activity review meeting is scheduled for today in the provincial capital. It is hoped that measures will be taken at this meeting which will make it possible to solve some of the problems detected in this process.

According to reports submitted to him during the visits he made to Angoche and Nacala, Aranda da Silva found that there is still too much red tape in the work being done.

During the meeting held in Nacala, he reported that there is an organizational improvement in various agencies involved in agricultural sales. But he emphasized that a narrow, parochial attitude still persists and this is due to a lack of alertness, the narrow departmental approach, and the lack of sensitivity for the population's problems.

The home trade minister and the delegation accompanying him continued on to the district of Ribaué on Friday.

5058

CSO: 4742/325

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN BUILDING PURCHASE -- NORAD (Norwegian International Development Agency) offered the Mozambican Government 500,000 crowns, or more than 3,000 contos, to repair an apartment house which will accommodate its cooperants in Mozambique. An agreement was signed yesterday in Maputo for this purpose by the representative of that agency in Mozambique, Arne Dahlen, and Mozambican officials, in particular, National Housing Director Jose Forjaz and Building Maintenance Director Maltez de Almeida. The amount offered is intended for the purchase of material necessary to repair the building, and to cover repair expenses; this operation is being managed by Building Maintenance. After signing the contract, the national housing director said that this is a quite significant move on the part of the Kingdom of Norway because this will make it possible to solve the problem which Mozambique is facing in providing housing for its cooperants, particularly those who come through NORAD. Jose Forjaz disclosed that the contract, which the country signed with that agency, to bring cooperant technicians in, includes housing facilities, a requirement which it has not always been possible to meet due to the difficulties we are experiencing at this time. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 May 82 p 8] 5058

EXPORTS TO GDR DOUBLED--The country's exports to the GDR in 1981 increased 84% compared to 1980. This year we are planning on a greater increase in trade between both countries, it was disclosed yesterday by sources in the Ministry of Foreign Trade at the end of the talks of the subcommittee of the Mixed Mozambique-GDR Committee. In the meantime, GDR Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Schmidt yesterday returned to his country after holding talks with Mozambican officials within the context of the mixed subcommittee on foreign trade. The talks ended with the signing of a document worked out by Daniel Gabriel, national director of trade policy, Ministry of Foreign Trade and GDR Vice Minister Peter Schmidt. For 3 days, the delegations from Mozambique and from the GDR discussed various issues relating to trade last year; they studied ways of implementing this year's program in the areas of foreign trade, technical-scientific cooperation, and finance. They also took up the principles which will govern the exchange of commodities next year. Starting with this meeting, the representatives of both countries worked out proposals which will be submitted for review by the seventh meeting of the Mixed Mozambique-GDR Committee to be held next September in Maputo. During his stay in Mozambique, the vice minister of foreign trade visited with Minister Julio Carrilho, who is the chairman of the Mixed Committee, with the ministers of foreign trade, of ports and surface transportation, and of industry and energy.

According to the same source in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, a large part of the materials to be supplied by the GDR in the context of existing cooperation will be used for joint projects in the areas of industry, geology, mining and agriculture. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 May 82 p 8] 5058

SAUDI, OPEC LOAN

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] A \$10 million loan agreement to provide 2.5 billion CFA francs to support the balance of payments was signed on 7 April between the OPEC International Development Fund and the Republic of Senegal.

The loan will be used by the government of Senegal for imports of capital goods, spare parts and production goods needed for agriculture and industry and for food and other consumer goods.

This loan to support the balance of payments is the sixth one granted to Senegal by the Fund; Senegal has already received three loans to support the balance of payments and two loans for two projects. A total of \$40.9 million has now been loaned to Senegal interest-free. An administrative charge of 0.5 percent is levied on amounts withdrawn and in suspense. The maturation period is 10 years, with a 3-year grace period.

The agreement was signed at the Fund's headquarters in Vienna by His Excellency Mamoudou Toure, Senegalese Minister of Plan and Cooperation, and by Dr Mahsun Jalal, chairman of the Fund's board.

9855

CSO: 4719/925

SAUDI VEGETABLE OIL DONATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has just offered our country 980 tons of vegetable oil valued at 196 million CFA francs. The ceremony was held yesterday morning at the Magasins Terminal Containers Vasquez in the presence of Souleymane Ndiaye, commissioner for food aid, and Saudi Arabian Ambassador Rashad Musallam Nawaylati.

In the speech delivered on that occasion, Mr Ndiaye said the ceremony was significant for more than one reason, because it was taking place the day after the meeting of the Arab-African ministerial commission which laid the foundations for the revitalization of cooperation that was already exemplary, especially in the economic field. He also noted that this cooperation is a concrete expression of the generosity the people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continually show to the countries of the Third World, which are faced with the many problems of underdevelopment, among which the question of food takes priority. Mr Ndiaye also said that the proceeds of the sale of this gift will be used for priority grain production projects. He said that this procedure will undoubtedly make it possible to maintain the difficult balance between cash crops, which are a source of income, and food crops, which are increasingly viewed as indispensable weapons, even negotiating instruments.

Mr Rashad Nawaylati expressed his great pleasure in undertaking this project, which, he said, undoubtedly reflects the friendly and brotherly relations which the king, the prince and the government wish to maintain with all Islamic countries.

Mr Nawaylati said that this food oil is the first part of a food gift which includes oil, wheat and millet valued at a total of \$15 million.

He said this sum had been set aside for the purchase of emergency food supplies whose value is estimated at about 100 million dollars which the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had decided to grant the Sahel countries, that had gone through many years of drought, for the purpose of constructing water irrigation projects.

9855

CSO: 4719/925

RSA AGENT GOES ON TRIAL; ONE PERSON ACQUITTED

AB221524 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, 22 Jun (AFP)--South African secret agent Martin Dolincheck went on trial for his life here today on treason charges related to last November's bungled mercenary invasion and coup attempt in the Seychelles.

Earlier today Chief Justice Earle Seaton acquitted Robert Sims, one of the five other accused, after he pleaded not guilty to similar charges. However, he still faces a possible 20-years sentence on a charge of illegal arms imports.

The other four have all pleaded guilty to taking part in attacks on the international airport and a nearby barracks during the 25 November fighting. They will be tried later.

Mr Dolincheck, a former member of South Africa's National Intelligence Service (NIS), is defending himself, and the judge has ordered that the jury must remain isolated throughout the trial, which could last several weeks.

The four others on trial are former Congo mercenary Jeremiah Puren, a South African, Zimbabweans Roger England and Aubrey Brooks and South African Bernard Carey.

Jury selection took up a whole day as the judge tries to find people who were not related or connected to witnesses, members of the security forces or prison guards. The population of the Seychelles, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean, is 65,000.

The jury issue seemed to have been settled at the third try, but a few hours later it was discovered that the jury foreman belonged to the militia, who were mobilized during the invasion.

The final jury consists of six men and three women.

The prosecution has accused Dolincheck, alias Anton Lubic, of having "levied war against the Seychelles namely with the object of overthrowing the government." Following the South African's first court statements, which were somewhat confused, the judge ruled that he had pleaded not guilty.

Mr Dolincheck arrived in the Seychelles on 14 November and was at the Pointe Larue International Airport when the main group of mercenaries flew in aboard a chartered airliner disguised as a drinking club called the Foam Blowers. He was arrested in his hotel 3 days later.

CSO: 4700/1439

AKIBO-BETTS HELD AT BORDER CHECK POINT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 11 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Former Minister of State, Finance, in the last government, Mr Alfred Akibo-Betts who is billed to recontest his incumbency in the Freetown Central One Bye elections became the centre of a new drama this week when he was apprehended near the Liberian border by Police as he tried to leave the country and whisked down to CID headquarters in Freetown.

Also held at the check point with Akito-Betts on Wednesday morning were a member of the Governing Council of the APC, Mr Edward Lamin, who is also a Director of the National Insurance Company and Mrs Shirley Gbujama, a former ambassador to Ethiopia, who is currently Director of Administration at the Bank of Sierra Leone.

All three together with their driver, Thomas Lahai, told the Mano River Bridge check point authorities that they had no travelling documents as they were travelling to Liberia only to purchase amplifiers and speakers for Akibo-Betts elections campaign and also to get a new engine for the contestant's Landrover vehicle.

But what propped up the eyebrows of police officials (apart from the absence of valid travelling documents) was the discovery of a total of Le7,000 and 1,000 U.S. dollars under the back seat of the Peugeot Familia vehicle WU17358 that Akibo-Betts and his companions were using.

The Sierra Leonean Currency was in Le10 denominations notes.

Akibo-Betts claimed Le2,000 of his together with the 1,000 dollars while Mrs Gbujama said she had planned to take the Le5,000 belonging to her sister in Bo for business purposes.

That never happened, however, and all the money was reportedly being trafficked illegally to Liberia.

The police search of Mr Akibo-Betts, his companions and the vehicle also produced a pistol belonging to Mr Lamin which Akibo-Betts told the police he had no knowledge of.

The pistol had a full magazine with eight rounds of live ammunition. Mr Lamin also handed over another eight rounds of bullets.

Although each of the three kept to their story that they were only travelling to Liberia to purchase items and gave the impression that they would be returning to Sierra Leone in time for the Nominations for the Bye-Elections today, police question marks increased when eighteen (18) suits were found in Akibo-Betts' travelling suitcase.

These were in addition to other clothes belonging to him.

Although the three companions reportedly told the Immigration authorities that they had no travelling documents, the subsequent search revealed a diplomatic passport belonging to Akibo-Betts Numbered Dool097, a Barclays Bank Cheque book and an International Vaccination Certificate also belonging to him.

There was also a British Caledonian air ticket jacket containing two air tickets for Freetown-Banjul-London.

The tickets were issued in Freetown on June 7 this year.

The search further revealed copies of six letters alledged written by Akibo-Betts to the President.

The whole drama began on Tuesday evening at about 7:50 when Akibo-Betts, Mr Lamin and Mrs Gbujama took off in the Peugeot Familia vehicle from Wijkins Road, driven by Thomas Lahai who is an employee in the Anis Transport Divisions of the Bank of Sierra Leone.

The vehicle belonged to the Bank and according to reports with the police, Mrs Gbujama was helping Akibo-Betts with the official vehicle as he had told her earlier that his own vehicles were damaged.

They drove through the night and arrived at the Mano River bridge about 9 o'clock the following day.

Their explanations to Sergeant Abdulai, a plain clothes officer at the check-point did not convince the latter and he immediately sent wire messages to the Chief Police in Bo and the commissions of police in Freetown for instructions.

After the revelations of the subsequent search, Akibo-Betts and companions were taken to [word indistinct] Police Station and later driven to Freetown.

They made statements to the CID in Freetown yesterday morning.

CSO: 4700/1434

OPEC, IDA AID FOR ENERGY PROJECT REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] An agreement for a loan of five million U.S. dollars has been signed between Sierra Leone and the OPEC Fund for International Development to finance part of the costs of the Power Engineering and Technical Assistance Project co-financed by the International Development Association (IDA).

The overall objective of the Project is to improve the efficiency and output of the power sector through the implementation of a maintenance programme of existing facilities; the preparation of studies for a new project which would increase the country's generating capacity; and the implementation of a programme to improve the management and organisation of the power sector.

To this end, the project would provide spare parts and technical assistance for urgently required maintenance works, finance engineering studies for the Bumbuna Hydro-electric Project, and provide technical assistance for the improved management of the sector.

The Project comprises three complementary components, namely the rehabilitation of Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation's existing generating facilities and the improvement of its management; the establishment of a new and independent authority as part of a reorganisation programme for the whole power sector; and the completion of the Detailed Engineering Studies for the Bumbuna Hydro-electric Project.

The present loan is the fifth to be received by Sierra Leone which has previously benefited from two Balance of payments Support Loans and two project loans.

This loan brings the total OPEC Fund lending to Sierra Leone to just over sixteen million dollars.

The Loan Agreement was signed at the Fund Headquarters in Vienna by Mr Salia Jusu Sheriff, Minister of Finance and by Dr Ibrahim F. I. Shihata, Director-General of the OPEC Fund.

CSO: 4700/1434

SIERRA LEONE

WORK ON NEW CEMENT FACTORY REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by David Lemon]

[Text] The new Le10m cement factory, Seracem, is now set and ready to start production this month, General Manager of the Company, Mr Francis Mahet, said in an interview yesterday.

Construction work and installation of the machines by French Experts and the Sierra Leone Construction Company have been completed almost ahead of schedule.

And before the end of June, the entire nation will boast of a locally produced cement of high international quality and standard.

Annual production capacity has been put at 120,000 tons surpassing the present average consumption of cement in this country by 50,000 tons.

Already, more than 40 distributors in the entire country have been approved by the Company.

A fully private company, Seracem, is 60 per cent Sierra Leonean Interest private companies and Share Holders and 40 per cent French Interest Ciments D'Origny.

The project which aims at producing a continuous flow of cement to satisfy the Sierra Leonean market and for export to neighbouring states, is financed jointly by a Le 3m contribution from Share Holders and a Le 7m loan from the French Government and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

The IFC loan to Seracem about Le3m is the first and the highest grant to Sierra Leone.

Seracem is manned by a 50 man strong Sierra Leonean workforce headed by three French experts, General Manager, Mr Mahet, Technical Manager, Mr J. Tisen and Maintenance Manager, Mr J.P. Barret.

The three experts are on a five-year renewable contract with the French firm, Ciments D'Origny, established in France.

Seracem first signed an agreement with the Sierra Leone Government for the venture, in February 1981.

Most of the company's raw materials will be imported and this includes cheap paper bags, while another raw material, laterite, found along the Sierra Leone peninsula would be utilised to save foreign exchange.

Seracem is equipped with a modern laboratory to ensure the high quality of its product throughout its operations.

CSO: 4700/1434

HOARDING OF RICE DEPLORED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "The Rice Circle"]

[Text] The crux of the rice problem in Sierra Leone is simply greed and more greed; come to think of it that is the crux of most problems in our midst today.

The people pegging up the price of rice each waking day are the same people who clamour about everything else; who hourly demand the best that material wealth can offer; who want the best from every citizen breathing the air; who expect the most from every government--these are the people who would never offer anything in return: You and Me.

It is repeatedly being stated, and categorically for that matter, that rice is not in real terms scarce--at least not in the store houses.

What the exploiters continually do has now become a hellenish gospel:

Elbowing their way by hook or by crook into possessing bags of the grain, they then stock these into their stores and stay put.

Sooner or later the gambit begins to reap dividends as the available stock in sight at the market disappears and talk of a shortage gains ground.

That is the time to wade in and some of the hoarded stock is immediately trickled into the market at inflated prices.

If the police or some over-zealous price inspector tries to shoulder in, there is a by-plan: the rice is withdrawn indoors and sold to "reliable" customers (those who wouldn't squeal) at even higher prices.

The new non-squealing buyers would soon be selling at double those prices to their own victims.

That in a nutshell is the vicious circle of the rice situation in contemporary Sierra Leone.

Minister of State Mrs Agnes Labor who is responsible for foodstuffs has a gigantic task in her hands. To give dues where these are deserved we must recognise that she has been working round the clock trying to ease the crush.

Distributing rice to government departments, companies, business houses and the like greatly helps in this regard.

Mrs Labor however needs a good deal of backing from honest people in many influential spots.

There are droves of shylocks who just spend their time working out counter-strategies to beat every tangible plan to contain the rice problem.

The only way to break the vicious circle is to step on really touchy toes.

This however has to be done and if these toes have to be crushed in the process, So Be It.

CSO: 4700/1434

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

NEW AIRLINE--A new airlines, the Sierra Leone Airlines, has been formed and will start operations shortly. The airlines has a share capital of 10 million leones; 60 percent provided by government, 20 percent Alia Royal Jordanian Airlines and 20 percent indigenous Sierra Leoneans. [Excerpt] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1434

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS, MEETS WITH PRESS

AB240722 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] (Hing Yung Cheng), the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC, this morning presented to Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the republic, the letters accrediting him to the Togolese Government. Mr Akakpo-Ahianyio, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and [name indistinct], the president's permanent under secretary--both members of the RPT Political Bureau--attended the ceremony with the president.

After the audience with President Eyadema, (Hing Yung Cheng) explained to the press the content of his discussions with the Togolese president.

[Begin recording, in Mandarin followed by sentence-by-sentence French translation] I have just had the honor to be received in audience by Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the RPT and the president of the republic. I presented him the credentials by which Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, has accredited me ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Togolese Republic. I also had the opportunity to transmit to President Eyadema the greetings and the respect of Ye Jianying and of Premier Zhao Ziyang. I also had very friendly discussions with the president.

Togo is a beautiful country with a hardworking, sympathetic and courageous people. Under the leadership of President Eyadema, the government and people of Togo have achieved remarkable success in their efforts to consolidate their national independence, defend the sovereignty of the state, and develop the national economy. And I sincerely wish them new and greater successes.

The Togolese Government practices the policy of nonalignment and fights against imperialism, hegemony, colonialism and racism, but fights for national liberation. This has won Togo a respected image before the international community. In African affairs, President Eyadema has greatly contributed in a positive manner to the achievement of African unity. He mediated in differences, worked for the settlement of conflicts between African countries, and contributed to the development of cooperation in

the African subregion. The Chinese Government expresses its admiration and its high appreciation for the efforts made by His Excellency President Eyadema. It is therefore with great pleasure that I discussed bilateral problems with His Excellency President Eyadema.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Togo, the friendly ties of cooperation existing between our two countries in the political, economic, cultural and other fields have developed satisfactorily. The two visits paid to China by President Eyadema in 1974 and 1981 made important contributions to the development of relations between our two countries. It is a pleasure for me to come to work in your beautiful and friendly country. During my stay in Togo as China's ambassador, I will do my best to consolidate and further promote the friendly cooperation currently existing between our two countries in order to deepen our mutual understanding.

I wish the Togolese Republic and its people the best of luck. [End recording]

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